How seven dedicated Americans multiplied themselves *twelve thousand* times through GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS to HUMAN EVENTS is told on page 725.

Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 43 October 27, 1961 Section I — News

DE GAULLE: *A pillar of Western strength* (709)

TV: *The coming anti-communism medium?* (709)

IKE: *He blisters a "vacillating" Kennedy* ....(710)

FARM FRONT: *A bigger mess than ever* ....(711)

LABOR: *Hoffa-Reuther vs. Meany?* .....(712)

Yorktown—1961: "It was the French who forced Khrushchev, by their firm attitude on Berlin, to ease the hitherto adamant Russian stand on this explosive problem." So runs comment on Diplomatic Row in Washington on the Red Czar's offer last week to modify his "Berlin deadline" of December 31, 1961. Until Khrushchev made that shift of stand, he had sworn that on that date he would recognize the puppet East German government—paving the way for strangling West Berlin.

Veteran diplomats argue as to just how much of a shift this was, and how constructive it may prove to be; but they agree that it was French President Charles de Gaulle's immovable posture—no use negotiating with the Reds unless they make some promising proposal—which pressured Britain and the US into dropping Western parleys designed to discuss what to concede on the German crisis. Then Khrushchev sought to "appease" the West.

Diplomatic Row, with a sense of history, associates this development with last week's ceremonies at Yorktown, Virginia, celebrating the 180th anniversary of the Franco-American victory over and capture of Cornwallis in 1781, which successfully ended the Revolutionary War. The French Ambassador addressed the audience as a detachment of the French fleet anchored offshore—recalling how French forces decisively aided in bringing about victory and liberation for the fledgling USA in that earlier day. "Without their [French-American] sacrifice, the United States would not have been born," said Ambassador Alphand.

In short, the French literally "saved our neck"—as some observers go so far as to put it—last week, as they did 180 years ago.

Former US diplomats ponder the latest tough French stand. Amateurs suggest that we "let de Gaulle run our policy" in Europe. As improper and over-simplified as this idea may be, it has nonetheless a germ of constructive suggestion. After all, for too long the State Department has accepted guidance from the British Foreign Office. So former US diplomats think we might hereafter heed the advice of M. Couve de Murville (French Minister of Foreign Affairs) in shaping our posture *vis-a-vis* Moscow.

At any rate, all over the Nation's Capital it is conceded that the French have now some solid evidence that their "stand firm" attitude on Berlin has produced a crack in the Soviet stone wall, in contrast to the failure of the vacillating course set by President Kennedy in recent months. "The French know how to do it."

General Walker: Last week, the storm center of the "suppress anti-communism activity" posture of Kennedy's Pentagon, Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, was—instead of being demoted—actually promoted with the announcement of his transferral to staff headquarters in Hawaii. Regular army officers say that the terms of this transfer of the implacable anti-Communist general from Germany to the Pacific constitute a real promotion.

Capitol Hill, although with few Senators in their offices, discusses this important event—misreported or slurred in most of the press—with great animation. Some old hands among congressional staffs believe this portends an increasing disposition of the Pentagon to (1) retreat from its persecution of Walker and (2) put off indefinitely and finally kill the impending investigation of the Walker affair by a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Some rumors say that it is by no means certain that General Walker will accept this promotion; he may simply resign, take his retirement and concentrate on making his side of the story public.

Others speculate that Walker may resign to run for public office. Willard Edwards reported in the Chicago *Tribune* (October 16) that the general is being urged by Republicans in his home state of Texas to do so. Such a course, observers comment, would add a big gob of fuel to the already raging fires of indignation and anti-Administration reaction in the inflammable Lone Star State.

Still others believe that the White House and Pentagon, fearful of such a political role for Walker, want to tempt him with the promotion and, additionally, get him farther away from the Washington storm center than he actually was in Germany.

Anti-Communism on TV: The Southern California explosion in television viewer enthusiasm for anti-communism (see HUMAN EVENTS of September 15) burst its borders last week and flowed over

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the whole Pacific Coast and adjoining Mountain States of Arizona, Idaho, Nevada and Utah. An audience rated in the multi-millions witnessed a three-hour TV program of anti-communism, featured by Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.), Representative Walter H. Judd (R.-Minn.) and screen stars of wide popularity. Millions of viewers of 33 stations in eight Western states deserted popular entertainment programs to get instructions from experts on how to fight communism.

Apart from the significant political implications, the TV trade (most of it alerted by the first manifestation of this phenomenon) is now thoroughly awake to the possibilities of a development which demonstrates that anti-communism on television can surpass "entertainment" shows in viewer interest. Sponsors pricked up their ears, as the Richfield Oil Corporation (which sponsored the first series of shows in Los Angeles) again cashed in on new customers and prestige by sponsoring the 33-station network performance. Also, Schick Safety Razor sponsored the local Los Angeles part of the enormously-expanded show.

Locally, the show ran as "Hollywood's Answer to Communism" and attracted an in-person audience of 15,000 *to the Hollywood Bowl, thus surpassing the August* 28-*September* 1 *rally attendance by* 3,000. *Moviedom chiefs Jack Warner of Warner Brothers and Y. Frank Freeman of Paramount were present. Many top movie-makers have heretofore been lukewarm (to say the least) to anti-communism.*

But the most significant episode of the Hollywood Bowl show was the appearance of C. D. Jackson, top executive of *Life* magazine and special emissary of Henry Luce. Thereby hangs an instructive tale. After the August 28-September 1 anti-Communist phenomenon, *Life* magazine ran a disparaging story about the leader of the show. Immediately, a strong reaction against *Life* arose in the Los Angeles area, with a write-in drive against the Luce magazine as one of the features; reportedly a rain of protests from readers and advertisers descended on *Life* headquarters in New York.

Henry Luce ordered his man Jackson to Hollywood to make amends. He did. He flew to Los Angeles, made an unscheduled appearance on the "Hollywood's Answer to Communism" show and offered a public apology to Dr. Fred C. Schwarz, head of the Anti-Communism School. Jackson told the audience: "I believe we were wrong and I am profoundly sorry. It's a great privilege to be here tonight and align *Life* magazine with Senator Dodd, Representative Judd, Dr. Schwarz and the rest of these implacable fighters against communism." Then Jackson received a standing ovation from those attending. The ovation from the press people and television officials was something different: "Never has *Life* or Henry Luce had to eat crow in such a sensational way."

The Los Angeles Times Broadcasting Co. (and its station KTTV), which started this phenomenon August 28, reports that it has had numerous inquiries from heads of major corporations (potential sponsors) and from television stations in the Midwest about carrying the program in that area. KTTV speculates that this success may set the trend for use of sponsored TV programs to combat communism all over the US.

Preview from San Antonio: Capital politicos are revising their earlier cautious attitude toward claims coming out of San Antonio that John W. Goode, Jr., the Republican congressional candidate, could beat Democrat Henry B. Gonzalez in the crucial upcoming by-election there. State Senator Gonzalez is the top Latin-American politician in Texas, and the population of Bexar County (mostly San Antonio) is 40 per cent Latin.

The HUMAN EVENTS correspondent in San Antonio says that several factors are improving Goode's chances. Although Kennedy got overwhelming Latin support last November, he has appointed no Latin to an important national post. Therefore, there will be a heavy stay-at-home vote of this element.

Secondly, registration figures are encouraging. Nine thousand Negroes, 31,000 Latins and 94,000 non-Latin whites compose the voting total. Republicans calculate that, if they get 55,000 of the 94,000, they will win because of defections or stay-at-home votes among the Negro and Latin-American blocs.

Additionally, Bob Wilson, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, has sent word to San Antonio, whose area includes heavy military installations, that Goode would almost certainly be appointed to the highly powerful House Armed Services Committee. Gonzalez, should he win, would have no such chance because there are already two Texans among the Democratic members of that committee.

Ike vs. JFK: Former President Eisenhower last week attacked Administration policies even more scathingly than he did in his speech in Chicago, September 16, an event that has had profound political reverberations ever since. Last week's arraignment appeared in an interview which Ike gave the New York *Times* in Gettysburg (dateline October 15). While the former President bore down heavily on JFK's spending proclivities, which he called "profligate," the most significant barrage was aimed at Kennedy's military, defense, space and foreign policies.

Democrats shuddered and Republicans were jubilant over such passages in the interview as those dealing with the Cuban fiasco. The conduct of the Cuban invasion, said Ike, was "a stupid blunder." Ike objects to JFK's attempt "to conduct the Presidency as a one-man show, without any coordinated staff effort, or fixed meetings of the Cabinet and the National Security Council." He believes that "the Cuban fiasco would not have happened if the

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invasion plans had been reviewed by the Council." Ike lays great stress on "adequate staff work."

As a military man, he can never understand how "the intended air cover for the invasion could be grounded 30 minutes before take-off," near the Bay of Pigs. "Even a cadet would know that, once forces have been committed, the entire plan of campaign must be carried out—not just part of it."

Even more does Ike dislike Kennedy's "stunts" —such as the manned flight to the moon and the sending of 1,500 troops to West Berlin. "Khrushchev must have had a good laugh over the troops thing" . . . said Ike. He can think of no other explanation of these two moves, save that of a publicity stunt. Kennedy, he indicated, seemed to be seeking "a new set of headlines," to cover up his Administration's embarrassment over the Cuban fiasco.

Such wounding words have set up counter-reactions among Democrats. One ultra-liberal columnist, Doris Fleeson, says that JFK will have to answer Ike, whom she accuses of "second-guessing" Kennedy. Otherwise, she suggests, the Democratic troops will be left in a poor position in the constituencies to defend Administration policies. Other Democrats wonder if JFK will have the hardihood to counterattack Ike, when the latter returns to New Jersey to boost the fortunes of former Labor Secretary James Mitchell, who stands a chance of winning the Garden State's election for governor week after next. Some Democrats, fatalistically, say that Kennedy is not strong enough to risk his prestige against Ike's, which they (the Democrats) rate as very high amongst the masses of the American people.

American Morale: As previously reported in HUMAN EVENTS, the American people in mass are ahead of the Kennedy Administration in their emphatic desire to "stand firm against Khrushchev on Berlin." Indeed, most press observers in Washington believe that this trend, obvious to the White House, has prevented a head-long course of appeasement and a complete sell-out of our ally Germany by the Kennedy team directing foreign policy. This aspect of events has been either clear to or strongly suspected by trained Washington observers of public sentiment for some time.

In the past 10 days, evidence has appeared that the Administration has been under even heavier pressure not only to stand firm but to "harden" its line of opposition to Khrushchev's aggressive tactics. The Gallup Poll last week published a survey showing that the "tough line" advocates among the people have risen from 64 per cent (of those polled late in August) to 70 per cent at present. Today, that percentage of those polled believe the US and allies should fight their way into Berlin if Red East Germany should try to deny access to that city.

This analysis by the famous Gallup group was, indeed, foreshadowed 10 days before when Gerald Griffin, chief of the Baltimore *Sun* bureau in Washington, warned that the attitude of the American public "is one of increasing impatience with the Soviet Union. The threats from Moscow, the nuclear tests, the wall in Berlin, the efforts to undermine the UN—all have combined to produce a 'fed-up' feeling." Additionally, national publications, after canvassing sentiment in congressional districts, report that the Congressmen, now home, say this matter tops all others in the minds of voters. The overwhelming bulk of constituents favor tough methods of dealing with Khrushchev, even if they mean risk of all-out nuclear war. All this checks with surveys of public sentiment by HUMAN EVENTS, observations by James Reston of the New York *Times*, by the Chicago *Tribune* and others in the press.

Some observers have suggested "the people are on the march" and the unyielding and militant policy toward the Reds, which they obviously want, has become a major factor in the collective decision of the free Western peoples to present an unyielding front to Moscow aggression.

Capitol Camera: Played down, or obscured by the press, is the fact—which brings no denial—that the Portuguese have successfully crushed the rebellion in their African colony of Angola. Order now prevails except for an occasional foray from the pro-Red invaders across the border in the Congo. No popular support within Angola for the so-called "independence" rising materialized.

Since the United States, by its votes in the United Nations, in effect backed the terrorists who started the rebellion, sardonic observers put the question: what is the Kennedy policy now?

• *Usually reliable California Field Poll has Nixon beating Knight by more than 3-1 in the GOP primary. Either candidate, Poll concludes, could best Democratic Governor Pat Brown.*

Freeman's Failure: When Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman sold his feed grains program to Congress, he announced that his Department would thereby save the taxpayers of America $500 million. Last week it was revealed by various farm experts that not only would the taxpayers not be saved a penny, but the feed grains program would cost them nearly an extra billion dollars.

Walter Garver, manager of the national Chamber of Commerce's agriculture division, pointed out that, under the emergency program rammed through Congress, the government has already paid the corn and sorghum producers $768 million not to produce anything at all. Moreover, this $768

COLONEL C. E. BASHAM, Economics Department, Indiana Technical College, Fort Wayne, Indiana: "HUMAN EVENTS is the only reading matter which crosses my desk which I read religiously, regularly and with concern."

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million represents almost double what the taxpayers lost last year under the old corn-sorghum program, which provided price supports but didn't pay farmers for taking acreage out of production.

Furthermore, the surpluses have barely been reduced and by less than half of the amount Freeman estimated (taxpayers will bear the burden of an expected extra $300 million for storage space costs). In addition, surpluses in other commodities have resulted from the Freeman program. Part of the "strategy" of the bureaucrats in Agriculture was to get farmers to divert feed grain production to soybeans. This would be done by raising soybean price supports from $1.85 a bushel to $2.30.

Now, alas, the government is faced with a magnificent 100-million-bushel surplus of soybeans, a product which, under Ezra Taft Benson, had not been plagued by surpluses.

Union Bosses' Courtship: Suspicion is getting stronger that an undercover flirtation—objective: power—is going on between Teamster Boss James Hoffa and Auto Workers Boss Walter Reuther. These two worthies could be of great help to each other in gaining their present ambitions—Hoffa's being restoration to the AFL-CIO, Reuther's being to take command of that body.

Noteworthy is that, at the recent Teamster convention, Hoffa said publicly he has no trouble adjusting conflicts between his union and Reuther's. He said nothing to rile Reuther. There was nothing like the epithet of "pigheaded Irishman" that Hoffa applied to George Meany, AFL-CIO head who is Hoffa's implacable enemy.

And later, in press conferences in Detroit, Reuther was quite soft in his remarks replying to questions about Hoffa. There was no rebuff, nothing at which Hoffa, thick-skinned as he is, could take offense.

Reuther—ostensibly detained by wage parleys—was not at the recent New York meeting of the AFL-CIO executive council, which voted 25-2 against Hoffa's restoration. So Reuther didn't vote. His aide, Emil Mazey, was there and outlined the auto union's position as against taking Hoffa back at this time. But he significantly suggested that the AFL-CIO hierarchy set up a committee to determine how far Hoffa has progressed toward labor-union cleanliness. The suggestion was not followed through.

Complicating factor for Reuther: He is hooked up politically with the Kennedys, and both President Jack and Attorney General Bobby have staked their reputations on bringing Hoffa to book—in the courts or elsewhere.

Foreign Aid: President Kennedy's firm resolve, when he signed the foreign aid law on September 4, to "give attention and consideration to those nations which have our own view of the world crisis" was scattered to the four winds last week when it was discovered that:

(1) President Kennedy had okayed a deal to sell 130 F-86D Sabre jets to Yugoslavia at one-thirtieth the original cost and the United States was training Yugoslav pilots in Texas. Both Senators John Tower (R.-Texas) and Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.) scored the transaction, as also did thousands of Texans who protested in the form of "indignation rallies." The White House took quick action by seeking to put the blame on Ike—and letting the pilots continue training;

(2) African affairs correspondent for the Washington *Post*, Russell Howe, declared that the United States, despite discontent with Ghana's Soviet-lining, dictatorial Kwame Nkrumah, would lend Ghana up to $200 million for its Volta River project. Nkrumah's recent anti-Western outbursts in Cairo and Belgrade, his "understanding" of the Russian position on Berlin, his defense of the Hungarian regime, his attempts to weaken African governments friendly to the West would not deter foreign aid from its destination to Ghana, said Howe;

(3) Cheddi Jagan, the avowedly Marxist Premier of British Guiana, whom even the State Department considers "pro-Communist" (see HUMAN EVENTS, September 15), was here in Washington to join the "Alliance for Progress" program of President Kennedy. Few believe that Jagan will go home empty-handed.

Reward the Dutchman: "Let's make up a contribution to reward the Dutch policeman at the Amsterdam Airport who socked the Soviet Ambassador on the schnozzola the other day," writes a subscriber to HUMAN EVENTS. "Enclosed is my check for $5."

T. Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has agreed to act as Treasurer of the Fund. If the checks exceed $500, the amount of $500 will be sent to the policeman and the excess used to reward similar worthy acts.

An accounting of receipts and expenditures will be made through HUMAN EVENTS. Mail your check for between $1 and $10, made out to "T. Coleman Andrews, Treasurer," in care of HUMAN EVENTS.

If you wish to write the policeman a letter of commendation, his name is A. Veltman. Put that name in the heading of the letter, mail it in care of HUMAN EVENTS and it will be forwarded to him.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

Blessed are the international troubleshooters, for they shall never be unemployed.
—Congressman Carroll D. Kearns (R.-Pa.)

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The Goode-Gonzalez Race in Texas

By KENNETH INGWALSON
Assistant Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS

DOWN IN SAN ANTONIO, Texas, the battle lines are drawn between an earnest young conservative candidate and a flamboyant Americans for Democratic Action liberal—the prize is the 20th District seat in the US House of Representatives vacated by Representative Paul J. Kilday, who resigned to accept a judgeship.

John Goode, San Antonio attorney, is making his first political race after several years of service as Republican County Chairman and civic leader. He is running as a "Dynamic Conservative" and has earned the approval of Senator John G. Tower of Texas, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona and many conservative Democrats who, it is expected, will turn up in his vote column on election day, November 4.

GOODE

His opponent, Henry B. Gonzalez, is a member of the national board of directors of the ADA and has run for office at nearly every level in the state, often for several offices simultaneously. His attitude, publicly expressed, toward the House race is that it might make a good stepping stone to the US Senate. He was an opponent of Tower in the election to fill Lyndon Johnson's seat, while holding down a seat in the State Senate.

Goode, who has a brilliant war record—including several decorations—is expected to run well in military-minded Bexar (pronounced Bear) County, where several of the nation's largest Army and Air Force bases are located. If Goode is elected, Republican leaders have indicated they will make every effort to utilize his background by assignment to the House Armed Services Committee. (Tradition would seemingly preclude such an assignment for Gonzalez, because that committee has avoided having more than two members of the same party from the same state serve at one time. Texas Democrats Fisher and Rutherford are presently members of the committee.)

Gonzalez, by backing unilateral disarmament, admission of Red China to the United Nations, the Administration's muzzling of the military, and every liberal program that comes down the pike, will have concerted opposition among thinking Texans, who are turning away from the Democratic party toward conservatism. Gonzalez was a civilian censor of military mail during World War II, but in his campaign literature hints that he is a "veteran."

In Gonzalez's favor is the fact that a large percentage of the vote in Bexar County is of Latin-American origin. He has used this racial issue successfully in previous campaigns, but Goode has met the issue head on, pointing out that as far as he is concerned, as a native of San Antonio, there are no "second class citizens" and that if they exist in the campaign they are strictly a product of Gonzalez's bigoted outlook.

THE GOODE campaign will be based on establishing a clear demarcation between what conservatism stands for and what liberals are attempting to do to constitutional government. Goode is a personable, hard-hitting candidate who has the temperament for a no-holds-barred campaign and the ability to speak convincingly and articulately. Adding to Goode's ammunition is a vote Gonzalez cast in the last Texas legislature when he was the only member of the State Senate to oppose a bill to curb James Hoffa's attempt to take over Texas trucking and railroading. Gonzalez appears to be exceptionally well-financed during his campaign, and knowledgeable Texans are connecting some of his special-interest votes in the legislature with his financial backing. Prominent among his endorsers is the Texas State Branch of Walter Reuther's Committee on Political Education organization, which traditionally follows its endorsements with the wherewithal to attempt to make them stick.

Goode is finding increasing support among conservative Democrats, who find Gonzalez an impossible candidate and find much to admire in the courageous, forthright stand for conservative principles, which sparked Goode's entry into the race, and have marked the effective directness of his campaign.

Typical of Goode's determination to keep the campaign on the true issues involved was his statement in reply to Gonzalez's innuendo on racial discrimination. The GOP candidate stated, "The issue is not whether or not to vote according to where our fathers or grandfathers came from—but to vote for the future of the nation where our children will live."

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Kennedy Softens Eisenhower Foreign Policy

By Paul Harvey

THE EISENHOWER-DULLES policy of "massive retaliation" was hideous to contemplate, yet the very awfulness of it kept the Red bear treed. It was a policy which the Soviets could translate only one way. They could not possibly misunderstand. It said if they crossed the line, our reaction would be dramatic, absolute, final.

KENNEDY

EISENHOWER

President Kennedy, on the other hand, now relies on a new foreign policy. He says, "We intend to have a wider choice than humiliation or all-out nuclear war."

The rhetoric in that proclamation camouflages a willingness to equivocate, to appease.

Actually, we had the capability for "limited war" under Eisenhower. We demonstrated it in Lebanon. But it was the cocked and folded nuclear fist aimed squarely at the Kremlin's glass jaw that kept the Communists at arm's length.

Not any more.

Now the Russians can employ the ancient weapons of blackmail, fear—or the oldest of all, a smile.

A smile from Khrushchev is the bait that is presently luring us into a trap in Berlin. We are being set up for another "limited war."

Khrushchev has an absolute genius for getting others to do his fighting for him while he, as in Korea, Africa, Cuba and Indo-China, stands aside and holds their coats. President Kennedy's generally applauded address to the UN last month sought to dismiss the impending Soviet peace pact with East Germany as "a paper treaty" of no importance to us.

Well, let's see.

Russia will go through the motions of declaring East Germany "independent." We then will be required to negotiate our access rights to West Berlin with the Communist East German government.

Heretofore we have refused; we have demanded that Russia guarantee those rights and be held responsible for them.

But if an "independent" East Germany slams the door on us, we will have no choice but to fight for our rights.

Fight whom?

We will be forced to fight East Germany. We will be forced to go to war against a target too small for our big bomb. We will be suckered once again, as in Korea, into fighting with men.

We will dissipate our energies, while Russia will calmly continue to strengthen her industry and husband her resources until Russia becomes a lopsided favorite in the economic war which Khrushchev aims to win!

All this because we no longer have the stomach to demand the Kremlin live up to its obligations, under the threat of incineration.

Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Nathan Twining, says, "We must let the enemy know that we will use our nuclear force; this is the only might we have which they fear."

President Kennedy stated that "we are committed to no rigid formula."

It was to our advantage when we were.

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Political Action Conference

HUMAN EVENTS will hold its third Political Action Conference on Friday and Saturday, January 5 and 6, 1962, at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. "What You Can Do to Help Conservatives Win in 1962" will be the theme of the Conference.

Senators and Representatives and other political authorities will speak and answer your questions. Many persons who attended the two previous Conferences have already registered. Conference fees for all sessions, including breakfast, lunch and dinner on both days, are $75 each; $45 for additional members of the same immediate family (wives, sons, daughters), and for students, teachers and clergymen. Special rates—$10 for singles, $15 for doubles—have been arranged at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

All fees will be returned in full if for any reason whatsoever you cannot attend the Conference.

For information and reservations, write now to HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

CORRECTION: In the October 6 edition of HUMAN EVENTS, it was reported erroneously that William A. Horan and Robert McHam, co-chairmen of the Fort Worth Resignation Rally, had been delegates to the 1960 National Democratic Convention. Horan and McHam were delegates to the 1960 State Democratic Convention in Texas.

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The United Nations Threatens U. S. Schools

From the Los Angeles Herald-Express

(This editorial printed on July 28 has resulted in tens of thousands of letters to the California members of Congress.)

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), which was kicked out of the Los Angeles public school system years ago after its antipatriotic propaganda had been unmasked, is threatening to take over control of the entire United States school system for purposes of socialization.

DODD HIESTAND

This is the danger which faces America today in the shadow of worldwide crisis over international communism.

Southern California's Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand, Republican, describes UNESCO's "proposed new treaty participated in by 10 Communist countries, known as the Convention Against Discrimination in Education," and describes it flatly:

"It would deliver the entire American educational system into UNESCO international control."

His Eminence James Francis Cardinal McIntyre of Los Angeles asserts that the proposed new treaty or resolution "would substantially eliminate all local control of public education at state or local level."

He also declared it "would place the direction and regulation of all American education under Federal control—control by the US Department of Education and the National Education Association."

Furthermore, he adds that "the resolution would override this Federal control and make it subsidiary to UNESCO as a world court and final international arbiter of education."

How would you like that, citizens of Los Angeles, if you had no control whatsoever about your Los Angeles school system, with its nearly 700,000 pupils, no control over what they would be taught, except what possibly would be dictated by a majority of foreign nations under the influence of the Soviet bloc?

Congressman Hiestand, in his analysis, cooperated in by four other Congressmen, called it a "new frontier planned—indeed a Socialist frontier."

And he added that statements of spokesmen in government and educational fields "indicate a desire on the part of some of these individuals to utilize the educational system as a means of transforming the economic and social outlook of the United States."

Whether that transformation would ultimately embrace the ideology of what the Soviet bloc calls "Socialism" might seem rather indistinct in present focus. But is it indistinct?

Finally, we have Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) who has declared flatly that the United States should quit UNESCO unless that organization revises its policy.

This threat by UNESCO lies plainly before us.

The UNESCO resolution was passed in Paris in December of last year and is now to be submitted to the Senate.

It is our belief that all Southern Californians opposed to this sort of dictatorship, of Federal control from Washington or of international or One World control from abroad, should flood their Senators and Congressmen with letters and telegrams asking that the proposed UNESCO treaty be killed in its entirety.

And, perhaps, as Senator Dodd suggests, get us out of UNESCO at the same time.

Fulbright vs. Fulbright

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

The more charitably inclined look upon Senator J. William Fulbright's battle against organized anti-communism in the military establishment as nothing more than an admirable effort to keep politics out of the armed forces. Were it that and nothing more, not many Americans would challenge the Arkansas Democrat.

But we can remember a few years ago when Lieutenant General James Gavin was making a series of public pronouncements sharply critical of the Eisenhower Administration and its defense policies.

How did Senator Fulbright react then?

For one thing, he dispatched no angry memoranda to the Secretary of Defense. For another, he chided President Eisenhower for commenting that "too many generals have all sorts of ideas."

"Mankind moves on ideas," Senator Fulbright roared back. "Men with ideas are the makers and shakers of the world . . . The larger their number, the more fruitful and vigorous the country."

The trouble, apparently, is that generals like Major General Edwin A. Walker have the wrong ideas—in Senator Fulbright's judgment. General Gavin's were more acceptable. He, at any rate, is now the Kennedy Administration's Ambassador to France.

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Eaton Sings Soviet Song

By Henry J. Taylor
In the Scripps-Howard Washington Daily News

CYRUS S. EATON, the rich and very powerful crony of the USSR, is at it again—but this time he sings the Soviet song as chairman of the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Writing in that capacity he invaded the letters-to-the-editor column of newspapers around the country. His statement is gratuitous, for President Kennedy's nationally acclaimed United Nations speech, with which it deals, says not one word about railroads and is the proverbial million miles from the provinces of railroad management.

Mr. Eaton's statement declares the speech "provocative." It declares, in part, that the President "left no question that we would employ force, and even drop the dreaded bomb, if we failed to get our way completely in Laos and Berlin," and concludes that "the Soviets and Chinese must recognize the President's words as a challenge and a threat."

No one need be told that this outrageous reversal of who-is-threatening-whom is exactly the Communist line and lie throughout the world, told by Khrushchev and here by Eaton alike. And anyone familiar with the powerful tycoon's constant declarations and actions supporting Kremlin objectives and condemning America's will recognize this current pitch as typical.

Khrushchev's diabolical strategy of world terrorism by H-bomb threats is clear, documented and famous. If Cyrus Eaton wants to twist this truth to blame America, he should move himself and the money he made here to Moscow.

But by what authority can Mr. Eaton identify a giant, publicly owned American corporation with all this?

Business standards require the board of directors or the shareholders to deal with the long-overdue question of this man as such an enterprise's spokesman on public affairs. Khrushchev claims there is wide American industrialist support behind Mr. Eaton. Mr. Eaton furthered this impression by trotting out 150 businessmen to a spectacular lunch he gave (Biltmore Hotel, New York) honoring Khrushchev after his United Nations shoe-pounding tirade against America. In today's peril no public corporation has a right to let Mr. Eaton create the slightest misunderstanding as to where it stands.

This has nothing to do with freedom of speech; it has everything to do with corporate propriety. Mr. Eaton does not own the C. & O. He's merely employed by it. He's one of the hired help, like anybody else, and just as subject to be fired as anybody else. And if Khrushchev thinks Mr. Eaton's setup in the front office typifies big business, Mr. Eaton has him as conned as the man who bought the Brooklyn Bridge.

If the directors fail in their public capacity, the stockholders owe it to themselves, the 24,500 employees, the users of this public utility and to our imperiled nation as a whole to blow the whistle on Cyrus S. Eaton—and blow it loud enough for Khrushchev to hear. The Kremlin tyrant misunderstands far too much about America and capitalism already.

The Danger of Bureaucracy

The time and energies of our national government should be reserved for such vital matters as only the national government can handle . . .

Political bureaucracy is not likely to relinquish voluntarily any of its power and authority. There are few instances on record where agencies of the Federal government have said, "Let's get out of this particular field, because state and local bodies or private agencies can handle it better."

—John W. McGovern,
President of the National Association of Manufacturers

Congressman Wilson's Taped Interview—$7

Robert C. Wilson, veteran Congressman from California's 30th District, and Chairman of the House Republican Campaign Committee, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Wilson discusses the prospects for Republican candidates in the 1962 congressional elections, and pays particular attention to the important special election set for November 4 in Texas, where John W. Goode, Jr., a conservative Republican, faces liberal Democrat Henry B. Gonzalez.

WILSON

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the thirty-third in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

The price for single interviews is $7. If you enter an order for one interview a month the price is $6, one a week $5; $1 is refunded for each tape returned.

Other interviews which you may wish to have are listed below. They are the first thirty-two weekly interviews in the 1961 series.

1. John H. Rousselot (R.-Calif.)
2. John M. Ashbrook (R.-Ohio)
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4. Peter A. Garland (R.-Maine)
5. Bruce Alger (R.-Texas)
6. Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)
7. Harold R. Collier (R.-Ill.)
8. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)
9. Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.)
10. Henry C. Schadeberg (R.-Wisc.)
11. John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.)
12. Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.)
13. Thomas M. Pelly (R.-Wash.)
14. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.)
15. James F. Battin (R.-Mont.)
16. Peter H. Dominick (R.-Colo.)
17. Frank J. Becker (R.-N.Y.)
18. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.)
19. Joel T. Broyhill (R.-Va.)
20. Durward G. Hall (R.-Mo.)
21. Gordon H. Scherer (R.-Ohio)
22. Charles R. Jonas (R.-N.C.)
23. Robert R. Barry (R.-N.Y.)
24. Jamie L. Whitten (D.-Miss.)
25. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.)
26. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.)
27. Ralph F. Beermann (R.-Neb.)
28. John B. Anderson (R.-Ill.)
29. James E. Bromwell (R.-Iowa.)
30. William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.)
31. Glenn C. Cunningham (R.-Neb.)
32. Carroll D. Kearns (R.-Pa.)

The 12½-minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

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Rating Your Members of Congress

How They Voted on Critical Issues This Year

HUMAN EVENTS is proud to present an appraisal of the Senate and the House of Representatives during the past nine months, prepared by Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA).

ACA's Trustees are:

Chairman, Adm. Ben Moreell, USN, Ret.
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The voting records here given were compiled by HUMAN EVENTS from the periodic reports, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD DIGEST & TALLY, issued by ACA. They are preliminary and do not include all of the voting issues. ACA has issued its final analysis for the First Session of the 87th Congress (1961) to its supporters and this can be obtained by writing to ACA, 20 E Street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Eighteen months ago, the first *ACA-Index* was published in book form by HUMAN EVENTS ($15). This 122-page book analyzed 77 critical roll calls in the Senate from 1955 to 1959, and 40 critical roll calls in the House of Representatives from 1957 to 1959. It was the most comprehensive voting analysis ever made.

This report will be brought up to date by ACA in December, 1961, and again after the close of the Second Session of the 87th Congress in mid-1962 so that voters in the 1962 election will have an accurate appraisal of the voting records.

The publication 18 months ago of the *ACA-Index* was an important political event. The *ACA-Index* gave clear proof to the voters as to the degree of conservatism or liberalism of each member.

Many Senators and Congressmen had been fooling their constituents by voting liberal in Washington and talking conservative at home. They were exposed; some of the phonies were defeated as a result. Conservative members were aided by the proof that they were voting for the interests of the people—often at the risk of vicious reprisals by the liberal-labor-gimme blocs. The *ACA-Index* will have a similar impact upon the 1962 election and will effect the defeat of more of the giveaway liberals.

The first step to get rid of a bad legislator is to invite a dozen persons to your home and decide upon a course of action. Ask each of those 12 to go home and extend a similar invitation to a dozen to come to his or her home. Thus begins the chain reaction. What you start NOW may result in conservative victory in 1962! Reach for the telephone; make that first telephone call NOW.

Study the records here given. Then WRITE YOUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMAN what you think of their records.

THE SENATE

Based on 12 roll calls found on pages 719-720

The Outstanding Conservatives

Seven Republicans voted 100% pro-ACA:
Bennett, Bridges, Butler, Cotton, Goldwater, Tower, Williams.

Four Democrats voted 100% pro-ACA:
Byrd (Va.), Holland, Robertson, Thurmond.

Fourteen Republicans voted from 80% to 92% pro-ACA:
Beall, Capehart, Curtis, Hruska, Mundt and Schoeppel, 92%; Case (S.D.), Hickenlooper and Saltonstall, 91%; Allott, 90%; Dirksen, Dworshak and Miller, 83%; Morton, 80%.

Two Democrats voted from 80% to 92% pro-ACA:
McClellan, 92%; Russell, 83%.

The Outstanding Liberals

No Republicans voted 100% anti-ACA.

Seventeen Democrats voted 100% anti-ACA:
Burdick, Carroll, Clark, Engle, Hart, Humphrey, Jackson, Long (Hawaii), Long (Mo.), McCarthy, McNamara, Magnuson, Morse, Muskie, Neuberger, Randolph, Smith (Mass.).

One Republican, Javits, *voted 92% anti-ACA.*

Five Southern Democrats voted from 80% to 92% anti-ACA:
Kefauver, 92%; Hill, Sparkman, 83%; Fulbright, Yarborough, 82%.

Eighteen Non-Southern Democrats voted from 80% to 92% anti—ACA:
Bartlett, Chavez, Gruening, Hartke, McGee, Mansfield, Metcalf, Moss, Pastore, Pell, Symington, Williams, Young, 92%; Byrd, Church, Douglas, Hayden, 83%; Anderson, 82%.

THE HOUSE

Based on 10 roll calls found on pages 721-724

The Outstanding Conservatives

Seventy-eight Republicans voted 100% pro-ACA:
Calif. (Los Angeles): Bell, Hiestand, Hosmer, Lipscomb, McDonough, Rousselot, Smith; Calif. (outside Los Angeles): Gubser, Teague, Utt, Wilson, Younger; Fla.: Cramer; Ill. (Chicago): Collier, Derwinski; Ill. (outside Chicago): Arends, Chiperfield, Findley, Hoffman, Mason; Ind.: Adair, Bruce, Halleck, Harvey, Roudebush, Wilson; Iowa: Bromwell, Gross, Hoeven, Jensen; Maine: Garland, McIntire; Mich. (outside Detroit): Cederberg, Ford, Griffin, Harvey, Johansen, Knox, Meader; Minn.: Judd, Nelsen, Quie; Mo.: Hall; Nebr.: Beermann; N. J.: Auchincloss; N. Y. (New York City): Ray; N. Y. (outside New York City): Becker, Derounian, Kilburn, King, Miller, Ostertag, Pillion, St. George, Taber; N. C.: Jonas; N. D.: Short; Ohio: Ashbrook, Betts, Bolton, Bow, Brown, Clancy, Devine, Latta, McCulloch, Minshall, Schenck, Scherer; Oreg.: Durno; Penna.:

This article is a portion of an 8-page section devoted to analyses of the records of the Senate and House of Representatives during the first session of the 87th Congress. Special order blanks can be found on the back page of each section if additional copies of this 8-page section are desired.

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Dague; Texas: Alger; Va.: Broyhill, Poff; Wash.: Pelly; Wisc.: Byrnes, Laird, Schadeberg.

Nine Democrats voted 100% pro-ACA:
Fla.: Haley; Miss.: Williams; S. C.: Dorn; Texas: Burleson, Dowdy; Va.: Abbitt, Harrison, Smith, Tuck.

Twenty-nine Republicans voted 90% pro-ACA:
Ariz.: Rhodes; Ill. (Chicago): Church; Ill. (outside Chicago): Anderson, Michel; Iowa: Kyl, Schwengel; Kans.: Avery, Dole, Shriver; Mass.: Curtis; Mich. (outside Detroit): Chamberlain, Hoffman; Minn.: Langen, MacGregor; Mont.: Battin; Nebr.: Martin; N. H.: Bass; N. J.: Frelinghuysen; N. Y. (outside New York City): Barry, Goodell, Pirnie, Riehlman, Robison, Weis, Wharton; Penna. (outside Big Cities): Goodling, Schneebeli; S. D.: Berry; Wisc.: Thomson.

Five Democrats voted 90% pro-ACA:
N. C.: Kitchin; S. C.: Ashmore; Texas: Fisher, Kilgore; Va.: Gary.

Twenty-seven Republicans voted 80% pro-ACA:
Calif.: Mailliard; Colo.: Dominick; Conn.: Sibal; Ill.: Springer; Ind.: Bray; Kans.: Ellsworth; Mass.: Bates, Keith, Martin; Mo.: Curtis; Nebr.: Cunningham, Weaver; N. J.: Glenn, Widnall; N. D.: Nygaard; Ohio: Harsha, Moorehead, Mosher; Okla.: Belcher; Penna. (outside Big Cities): Fenton, Kunkel, Schweiker; Vt.: Stafford; Wash.: Westland; W. Va.: Moore; Wisc.: Van Pelt; Wyo.: Harrison.

Seven Democrats voted 80% pro-ACA:
Fla.: Herlong; Ga.: James Davis; La.: McSween; Miss.: Colmer, Winstead; N. C.: Alexander, Lennon.

The Outstanding Liberals

No Republicans voted 100% anti-ACA.

No Republicans voted 90% anti-ACA.

Two Republicans voted 80% anti-ACA:
N. H.: Merrow; Wisc.: O'Konski.

One hundred and twenty-one Democrats voted 100% anti-ACA:
Ala.: Elliott, Jones, Rains, Roberts; Alaska: Rivers; Ariz.: Udall (Morris); Ark.: Trimble; Calif. (Los Angeles): Corman, Doyle, Holifield, King, Roosevelt; Calif. (outside Los Angeles): Hagen, Johnson, McFall, Clement Miller, George Miller, Moss, Saund, Shelley, Sheppard, Sisk; Colo.: Rogers; Conn.: Giaimo, Kowalski; Del.: McDowell; Hawaii: Inouye; Ida.: Harding, Pfost; Ill. (Chicago): Dawson, Finnegan, Kluczynski, Libonati, Murphy, O'Brien, O'Hara, Pucinski, Rostenkowski, Yates; Ill. (outside Chicago): Gray, Price; Ind.: Brademas, Denton, Madden, Roush; Iowa: Coad, Smith; Ky.: Natcher, Perkins, Spence; Md.: Friedel, Garmatz, Lankford; Mass.: Boland, Burke, Donohue, Lane, McCormack, Macdonald, O'Neill, Philbin; Mich. (Detroit): Diggs, Dingell, Griffiths, Lesinski, Rabaut; Mich. (outside Detroit): O'Hara; Minn.: Blatnik, Karth; Mo.: Bolling, Karsten, Randall, Sullivan; Mont.: Olsen; Nev.: Baring; N. Y. (New York City): Anfuso, Buckley, Carey, Celler, Delaney, Gilbert, Healey, Keogh, Multer, Powell, Rooney, Ryan, Santangelo, Zelenko; N. Y. (outside New York City): O'Brien; Ohio: Ashley, Cook, Hays, Kirwan; Okla.: Albert, Edmondson, Steed, Wickersham; Oreg.: Ullman; Penna. (Philadelphia): Barrett, Byrne, Granahan, Green, Nix, Toll; Penna. (Pittsburgh): Holland; Penna. (outside Big Cities): Flood, Morgan, Rhodes; Tenn.: Bass; Texas: Thomas, Thornberry, Wright; Utah: King, Peterson; Va.: Jennings; Wash.: Hansen; W. Va.: Hechler, Kee, Slack; Wisc.: Kastenmeier, Reuss.

Thirty-seven Democrats voted 90% anti-ACA:
Calif. (outside Los Angeles): Cohelan; Colo.: Aspinall; Conn.: Daddario; Ill. (outside Chicago): Mack, Shipley; Kans.: Breeding; Ky.: Burke, Chelf, Stubblefield; Md.: Fallon; Mo.: Moulder; N. J.: Addonizio, Daniels, Gallagher, Rodino, Thompson; N. M.: Montoya, Morris; N. Y. (New York City): Addabbo, Farbstein, Holtzman, Kelly; N. Y. (outside New York City): Stratton; N. C.: Bonner; Oreg.: Green; Penna. (Pittsburgh): Moorhead; Penna. (outside Big Cities): Clark, Walter; R. I.: Fogarty, St. Germain; Tenn.: Evins; Texas: Brooks; Wash.: Magnuson; W. Va.: Bailey, Staggers; Wisc.: Johnson, Zablocki.

Nineteen Democrats voted 80% anti-ACA:
Ark.: Harris, Mills; Conn.: Monagan; Fla.: Fascell; Ky.: Watts; La.: Boggs; Md.: Brewster, Johnson; Minn.: Marshall; Mo.: Cannon; N. J.: Joelson; N. Y. (outside New York City): Dulski; Ohio: Feighan, Vanik; Penna. (outside Big Cities): Dent; Tenn.: Everett; Texas: Patman, Thompson, Young.

How Big-City House Members Voted

	Number	Right	Wrong	Pct.
Los Angeles Democrats	(5)	0	50	0
Chicago Democrats	(10)	0	100	0
Detroit Democrats	(5)	0	47	0
New York City Democrats	(18)	4	174	.02
Philadelphia Democrats	(6)	0	59	0
Pittsburgh Democrats	(2)	1	19	.05
Total	(46)	5	449	.01
Los Angeles Republicans	(7)	69	0	100
Chicago Republicans	(3)	29	1	96.7
New York City Republicans	(4)	21	19	52.5
Pittsburgh Republicans	(2)	7	13	35.0
Total	(16)	126	33	79.2

(There are no Republicans from Detroit or Philadelphia.)

The Younger Conservatives

(Ages in the following tabulations are as of November 1, 1961)

The following Republicans, none of whom are over fifty-five, voted 100% pro-ACA.
Ashbrook (33); Rousselot (34); Derwinski (35); Griffin (37); Garland, Poff, Quie (38); Cramer, Harvey (Mich.), Laird (39); Bruce, Clancy, Findley (40); Bromwell, Broyhill, Latta (41); Alger, Cederberg, Derounian, Roudebush (43); Collier, Devine, Gubser, Wilson (Calif.) (45); Hosmer, Lipscomb (46); Bell, Miller (N. Y.) (47); Byrnes, Ford, Schadeberg (48); Beermann (49); Minshall (50); Hall (51); Smith (Calif.), Teague (Calif.) (52); Adair, McIntire (53); Meader, Scherer (54); Wilson (Ind.) (55).

The following Democrats, none of whom are over fifty-five, voted 100% pro-ACA:
Williams (42), Dorn (45), Dowdy (49), Abbitt (53), Burleson (55).

The following Republicans of the same age group voted 90% pro-ACA:
Goodell (35); Battin (36); Dole, Michel (38); Anderson, MacGregor (39); Kyl (42); Chamberlain (44); Frelinghuysen, Rhodes (Ariz.) (45); Barry, Robison (46); Langen (48); Bass (N. H.), Shriver (49); Avery (50); Martin (Nebr.), Schneebeli, Schwengel (54); Thomson (55).

The following Democrats of the same age group voted 90% pro-ACA:
Kilgore (42), Kitchin (53).

The following Republicans of the same age group voted 80% pro-ACA:
Ellsworth, Schweiker (35); Moore (38); Harsha, Sibal (40); Weaver (42); Bates, Mailliard (44); Keith (45); Dominick (46); Stafford (48); Cunningham (49); Curtis (Mo.) (50); Springer (52); Mosher, Nygaard, Widnall (55).

The following Democrats of the same age group voted 80% pro-ACA:
McSween (35); Alexander (50); Herlong (52); Lennon (55).

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Record of the Senate on a Dozen Key Roll Calls

The terms of 34 members of the Senate will expire in 1963. Many of these Senators who will face re-election next year will run on records compiled in the first and second sessions of the 87th Congress.

Their votes on key roll calls—such as the 12 listed below—will determine whether they are true conservatives or are merely masquerading as conservatives in recognition of the growing conservative tide in the nation.

The breakdown by parties:	+	—	%
36 Republicans	310	94	76.7
43 Northern Democrats	60	454	11.7
21 Southern Democrats	149	100	59.8
64 Democrats	209	554	27.4
100 Senators	519	648	44.5

The Senate was composed of 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans as the first session opened in January. Election of John G. Tower in Texas this past spring shifted the party breakdown to 64 Democrats and 36 Republicans. Senator Tower is unrecorded on six votes below because he did not take his seat until early June.

The Voting Issues

1. **S. 1, Area Redevelopment Act,** authorizing loans and grants totaling $394 million for the redevelopment of economically depressed industrial and rural areas. This vote was on the Robertson amendment, to require regular Congressional appropriations, rather than direct Treasury financing, for the bill's three loan funds of $100 million each. Defeated, 45 to 49. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
2. **H. R. 4806, Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961,** authorizing advances to permit the states to extend unemployment insurance payments for up to 13 weeks beyond the regular payment period for workers who exhausted normal benefits during the recession. This roll call was on the Byrd (Virginia) amendment, requiring each state to repay advances to it solely from taxes imposed on employers within that state, rather than establish an all-state "pooling" principle. Defeated, 42 to 44. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
3. **H. R. 4510, the Administration's emergency feed grains program for 1961,** providing for a rise in price supports for feed grains, payments in cash and kind for farmers who agreed to reduce acreage of corn and grain sorghums between 20 per cent and 40 per cent, and loss of eligibility for price supports on feed grains by farmers who did not participate in the acreage-reduction plan. Conference report adopted, 58 to 31. (Yea, —; Nay, +.)
4. **H. R. 3935, Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961.** This vote was on the Monroney amendment, to provide that retail, service, gasoline-station, laundry and construction workers would be covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, not on the basis of a dollar-volume-of-business test, but only if they worked in an enterprise with retail or service establishments in two or more states. This would have reduced coverage from 4,043,000 additional workers to about 2,500,000. Defeated 39 to 56. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
5. **S. 1215, to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951,** to give the President discretionary authority to provide economic or financial aid to countries other than the Soviet Union or Communist-held areas in the Far East. Passed, 43 to 36. (YEA, —; NAY, +.)
6. **S. 1021, School Assistance Act of 1961,** authorizing $2,550,000,000 in grants to the states to be used for operation, maintenance, and construction of public schools and for teachers' salaries. Passed, 49 to 34. (Yea, —; Nay, +.)
7. **S. 1922, Housing Act of 1961.** This roll call was on the Bush motion to recommit the bill to conference, with instructions that Senate conferees insist on a $1.6 billion cut in authorizations. Defeated, 42 to 47. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
8. **H. R. 7576, Atomic Energy Commission authorization for fiscal 1962.** The vote was on the Hickenlooper amendment, to delete $95 million for construction of electric generating facilities for the new Hanford, Washington, plutonium-producing reactor. Defeated, 36 to 54. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
9. **H. R. 7035, fiscal 1962 appropriations for Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Departments.** This roll call was on the Bush amendment, to reduce $835,670,000 for National Institutes of Health to $695,064,000. Defeated, 39 to 53. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
10. **S. 1983, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.** The vote was on the Lausche amendment, to reduce the fiscal 1962 borrowing authorization from $1,187,000,000 to $900 million and from $1.9 billion to $1.6 billion in each of the next four years. Defeated, 46 to 46. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
11. **S. 1983, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.** This roll call was on the Bridges amendment, barring assistance to countries exporting arms and strategic materials to Soviet-controlled nations. Defeated, 43 to 45. (Yea, +, Nay, —.)
12. **H. R. 7371, fiscal 1962 appropriations for State and Justice Departments and the judiciary.** This vote was on the Mansfield motion, to table the Javits amendment authorizing the Attorney General to bring civil suits for injunctions to prevent individuals from being deprived of any civil right. Adopted, 47 to 42. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)

What the Symbols Mean

Republicans in CAPITAL LETTERS — Democrats in Small Letters

+ Voted Right	P+ Paired Right	A+ Announced Right
— Voted Wrong	P- Paired Wrong	A- Announced Wrong

0 Absent, Unpaired and Unannounced

Certain Senators were present for the votes shown below but abstained from voting in order to accommodate absent colleagues: Vote Number 2. Mansfield, Metcalf; 3. Robertson; 4. Young (N.D.); 5. Dirksen, Mansfield, Saltonstall, Young (N.D.); 6. Cotton, Fulbright, Neuberger, Robertson, Talmadge; 7. Hickey; 8. Beall, Ellender, Mansfield; 10. Mansfield; 11. Prouty.

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA												
Hill	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Sparkman	—	—	—	+	A-	P-	—	—	—	—	—	+
ALASKA												
Bartlett	—	P-	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gruening	—	—	—	—	A-	P-	—	—	—	—	—	+
ARIZONA												
GOLDWATER	P+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hayden	+	A-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A-	—	+
ARKANSAS												
Fulbright	—	0	—	+	—	P-	—	—	—	P-	—	+
McClellan	+	+	—	+	+	P+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CALIFORNIA												
Engle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—
KUCHEL	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—
COLORADO												
ALLOTT	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CONNECTICUT												
BUSH	+	+	+	—	—	P+	+	+	+	+	+	P-
Dodd	—	—	P+	—	P+	+	P-	—	A-	—	+	P-
DELAWARE												
BOGGS	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
WILLIAMS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FLORIDA												
Holland	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Smathers	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+
GEORGIA												
Russell	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Talmadge	+	+	—	+	+	P+	—	+	—	+	+	+
HAWAII												
FONG	+	+	+	—	P+	—	0	+	P-	+	+	—
Long	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	A-	—	—	—	—
IDAHO												
Church	—	—	—	A+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
DWORSHAK	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+

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Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ILLINOIS												
DIRKSEN	+	+	+	+	P-	+	+	P+	+	P+	+	—
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—
INDIANA												
CAPEHART	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Hartke	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IOWA												
HICKENLOOPER	+	+	+	+	—	P+	+	+	+	+	+	0
MILLER	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
KANSAS												
CARLSON	+	+	—	+	0	P-	P+	+	—	+	A+	0
SCHOEPPEL	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KENTUCKY												
COOPER	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	0	+	—	—	—
MORTON	+	P+	—	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	—
LOUISIANA												
Ellender	+	+	—	+	—	+	P-	P+	+	+	A-	+
Long	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	A-	+
MAINE												
Muskie	—	A-	—	—	A-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SMITH	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
MARYLAND												
BEALL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	—
BUTLER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	P+	A+
MASSACHUSETTS												
SALTONSTALL	+	P+	+	+	P-	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MICHIGAN												
Hart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—
McNamara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MINNESOTA												
Humphrey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McCarthy	—	A-	—	—	—	A-	—	—	—	—	—	—
MISSISSIPPI												
Eastland	+	+	P-	+	+	+	+	—	A-	+	+	+
Stennis	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+
MISSOURI												
Long	—	—	—	—	A-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
MONTANA												
Mansfield	—	P-	—	—	P-	—	—	P-	—	P-	—	+
Metcalf	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
NEBRASKA												
CURTIS	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HRUSKA	+	+	—	+	P+	+	P+	+	+	+	+	+
NEVADA												
Bible	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+
Cannon	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
BRIDGES	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	P+	+	P+	0
COTTON	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW JERSEY												
CASE	0	—	+	—	P-	—	—	+	+	—	—	—
Williams	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW MEXICO												
Anderson	—	—	+	—	0	P-	—	—	—	—	—	P+
Chavez	P-	—	P-	—	P-	A-	P-	P-	P-	A-	A-	A+
NEW YORK												
JAVITS	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KEATING	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
NORTH CAROLINA												
Ervin	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	P+	+
Jordan	+	+	A-	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	+
NORTH DAKOTA												
Burdick	—	—	P-	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—
YOUNG	+	+	—	P-	P+	+	+	—	+	P+	+	+

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OHIO												
Lausche	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—
Young	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
OKLAHOMA												
Kerr	+	+	—	+	—	A-	—	—	A-	—	—	+
Monroney	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+
OREGON												
Morse	—	A-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neuberger	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA												
Clark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCOTT	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
RHODE ISLAND												
Pastore	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pell	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Johnston	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+
Thurmond	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH DAKOTA												
CASE	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
MUNDT	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TENNESSEE												
Gore	—	—	A-	+	—	—	P+	—	—	—	—	+
Kefauver	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
TEXAS												
TOWER							+	+	+	+	+	+
Yarborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	A+
UTAH												
BENNETT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+
Moss	—	A-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
VERMONT												
AIKEN	+	+	P+	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	+
PROUTY	0	0	0	—	P-	P-	P+	0	P+	+	P-	+
VIRGINIA												
Byrd	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Robertson	+	+	P+	P+	+	P+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WASHINGTON												
Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnuson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WEST VIRGINIA												
Byrd	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Randolph	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN												
Proxmire	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	—
WILEY	+	+	—	0	—	—	+	0	+	—	—	+
WYOMING												
Hickey	—	—	+	—	—	+	P+	—	—	+	—	+
McGee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+

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Voting Record of the House of Representatives

Many members of the House of Representatives will seek re-election next year on the basis of records they compiled during the recently completed first session of the 87th Congress.

Study of how they voted on key issues—such as those recorded below—will help you determine whether your Congressman has represented your interests and those of your country well or poorly.

Although many may claim they are conservatives when they are in their own districts, the acid test is to match their conservative claims against their voting records in the House.

For example, Republicans (in both the North and the South) voted 86 per cent right as a whole. This contrasts with a percentage of only 21.2 right votes recorded by the House Democrats.

	+	—	%
167 Northern Republicans	1,394	230	85.8
7 Southern Republicans	57	6	90.5
174 Republicans	1,451	236	86.0
163 Northern Democrats	77	1,522	4.8
96 Southern Democrats	458	471	49.3
259 Democrats	535	1,993	21.2
433 Representatives	1,986	2,229	47.1

There were five or more Republican Congressmen from a total of 14 states. Republicans show up well in all 14, recording more than 72 per cent right votes in each case. This table follows:

	+	—	%
California (outside Los Angeles)	63	5	92.6
Illinois (outside Chicago)	72	3	96.0
Indiana	67	2	97.1
Iowa	57	2	96.6
Kansas	42	8	84.0
Massachusetts	45	15	75.0
Michigan (outside Detroit)	98	10	90.7
Minnesota	55	4	93.2
New Jersey	57	22	72.2
New York (outside New York City)	155	10	93.9
Ohio	150	8	94.9
Pennsylvania (outside Big Cities)	92	34	73.0
Washington	37	11	77.1
Wisconsin	48	10	82.8

The Voting Issues

1. **H. Res. 127, to enlarge the Rules Committee from 12 to 15 members,** increasing the Democratic membership by two and the Republican by one. Adopted, 217 to 212. (Yea, —; Nay, +.)
2. **H. R. 4510, the Administration's emergency feed grains program for 1961.** Passed, 209 to 202. (Yea, —; Nay, +.)
3. **H. R. 3935, Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961.** The vote was on the Kitchin-Ayres substitute amendment which provided somewhat less than the Administration desired. Adopted, 216 to 203. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
4. **S. 1, Area Redevelopment Act,** authorizing $394 million in loans and grants for so-called depressed areas. Passed, 251 to 167. (Yea, —; Nay, +.)
5. **H. R. 6441, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961,** doubling the annual and total grants to communities to aid in construction of sewage-treatment facilities. The vote was on the Cramer motion, to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the over-all amount and require states to participate in the program beginning in fiscal 1965. Defeated, 165 to 256. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
6. **S. 1922, Housing Act of 1961.** The vote was on the House-Senate Conference report which provided approximately $9 billion for new and expanded housing programs. Adopted, 229 to 176. (Yea, —; Nay, +.)
7. **H. R. 84, to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian and other lands.** Passed, 196 to 172. (Yea, —; Nay, +.)
8. **H. R. 8890, Emergency Educational Aid Act of 1961,** authorizing a one-year, $325 million program of school construction assistance; a one-year extension of the student loan provisions of the National Defense Education Act, with a $90 million authorization; and a one-year extension of school aid to Federally-impacted areas, with a $201 million authorization. The House, when Hebert raised the question of consideration, refused to consider the bill, 170 to 242. (Yea, —; Nay, +.)
9. **H. R. 8028, Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961.** The vote was on the Griffin amendment to limit the program to pilot demonstrations in the District of Columbia. Defeated, 187 to 217. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)
10. **H. R. 9076, public works appropriation for fiscal 1962.** The vote was on the Jensen motion to recommit with instructions to reduce funds for construction of Federal power transmission lines in the Upper Colorado River Basin. Defeated, 182 to 224. (Yea, +; Nay, —.)

What the Symbols Mean

Republicans in CAPITAL LETTERS — **Democrats in Small Letters**

+ Voted Right — **P+ Paired Right**

— Voted Wrong — **P- Paired Wrong**

0 Absent and Unpaired

Blank spaces indicate that the individuals were not members at the time of the vote.

There were three vacancies as the first session ended: one each in Louisiana, Michigan and Texas. Speaker Sam Rayburn, who did not vote, also is unlisted.

Note: Representative Chenoweth (Colo.) was present for Vote No. 1 but paired with an absent colleague.

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Andrews	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	—
Boykin	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	0	+
Elliott	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant	+	—	+	—	—	0	—	—	+	—
Huddleston	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—
Jones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	P-	—
Roberts	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—
Selden	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—
ALASKA										
Rivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—
ARIZONA										
RHODES	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Udall (Morris)						—	—	—	—	—
ARKANSAS										
Alford	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—
Gathings	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—
Harris	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Mills	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Norrell (Catherine)					—	+	+	P+	P+	—

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trimble	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles)										
BELL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HIESTAND	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HOSMER	+	P+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	+
LIPSCOMB	+	P+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McDONOUGH	+	+	0	P+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ROUSSELOT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SMITH	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Corman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doyle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holifield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roosevelt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CALIFORNIA (Outside Los Angeles)										
BALDWIN	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	+
GUBSER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MAILLIARD	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
TEAGUE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
UTT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WILSON	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	+

(Republicans in CAPITAL LETTERS; Democrats in Small Letters)

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Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YOUNGER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cohelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Hagen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McFall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clement Miller	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
George Miller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheppard	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—
Sisk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COLORADO										
CHENOWETH	P+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
DOMINICK	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—
Asipinall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Rogers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNECTICUT										
SEELY-BROWN	—	+	—	—	—	—	P+	+	—	+
SIBAL	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
Daddario	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	+
Giaimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowalski	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monagan	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+
DELAWARE										
McDowell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FLORIDA										
CRAMER	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Bennett	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Fascell	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—
Haley	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Herlong	+	+	+	+	—	P+	—	+	+	+
Matthews	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—
Rogers	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	—	+
Sikes	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—
GEORGIA										
Blitch	+	0	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+
James Davis	+	—	+	+	+	P+	0	+	P+	+
John Davis	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Flynt	+	—	+	—	—	0	+	+	+	+
Forrester	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
Hagan	+	—	+	—	0	—	+	—	+	—
Landrum	+	—	P+	—	—	0	P-	—	+	—
Pilcher	—	—	+	—	—	P-	0	P+	P+	—
Stephens	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Vinson	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	+	P+
HAWAII										
Inouye	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—
IDAHO										
Harding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pfost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
ILLINOIS (Chicago)										
CHURCH	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
COLLIER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DERWINSKI	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dawson	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	P-	P-	—
Finnegan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kluczynski	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libonati	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—
Murphy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O'Brien	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O'Hara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pucinski	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rostenkowski	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ILLINOIS (Outside Chicago)										
ANDERSON	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
ARENDS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CHIPERFIELD	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
FINDLEY	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
HOFFMAN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+
MASON	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+
MICHEL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
SPRINGER	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	—	+
Gray	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Mack	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Price	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shipley	—	+	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
INDIANA										
ADAIR	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BRAY	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
BRUCE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HALLECK	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	+
HARVEY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ROUDEBUSH	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+
WILSON	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Brademas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—
Roush						—	—	—	—	—
IOWA										
BROMWELL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
GROSS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HOEVEN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
JENSEN	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KYL	+	+	+	+	—	P+	+	+	+	+
SCHWENGEL	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KANSAS										
AVERY	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
DOLE	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ELLSWORTH	+	+	+	+	+	—	P+	+	+	—
McVEY	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
SHRIVER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Breeding	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—
KENTUCKY										
SILER	+	+	+	—	0	+	—	+	+	0
Burke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Chelf	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perkins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spence	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stubblefield	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watts	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
LOUISIANA										
Boggs	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—
Hebert	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	P-
McSween	+	—	+	0	0	+	+	P+	0	+
Morrison	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	0
Passman	+	—	—	—	0	+	0	+	+	—
Thompson	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	+	P+	0
Willis	—	—	+	P-	—	—	—	+	+	—
MAINE										
GARLAND	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McINTIRE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TUPPER	+	+	+	—	—	+	0	P-	+	+
MARYLAND										
MATHIAS	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+
Brewster	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Fallon	—	P-	—	—	—	—	P-	+	—	—
Friedel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garmatz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Lankford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MASSACHUSETTS										
BATES	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CONTE	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+
CURTIS	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
KEITH	+	+	—	—	+	+	P+	+	+	+
MARTIN	P-	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
MORSE	—	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+
Boland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donohue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McCormack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macdonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
O'Neill	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	P-	—	—
Philbin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MICHIGAN (Detroit)										
Diggs	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Dingell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Griffiths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesinski	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Republicans in CAPITAL LETTERS; Democrats in Small Letters)

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Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rabaut	P-	P-	P-	—	—	—	P-	P-	P-	0
MICHIGAN (Outside Detroit)										
BENNETT	0	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—
BROOMFIELD	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	—	—	+
CEDERBERG	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CHAMBERLAIN	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
FORD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
GRIFFIN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HARVEY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HOFFMAN	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
JOHANSEN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+
KNOX	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MEADER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
O'Hara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MINNESOTA										
ANDERSEN	+	—	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	—
JUDD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LANGEN	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MacGREGOR	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
NELSEN	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	P+	+
QUIE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Blatnik	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—
Marshall	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
MISSISSIPPI										
Abernethy	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—
Colmer	+	—	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	0
Smith	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Whitten	+	—	+	+	—	+	P+	+	+	—
Williams	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Winstead	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—
MISSOURI										
CURTIS	—	P+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
HALL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	P+	P+
Bolling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannon	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	+	—	—
Hull	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	—
Ichord	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	0
Jones	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	0
Karsten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulder	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	+	P-	—
Randall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MONTANA										
BATTIN	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Olsen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEBRASKA										
BEERMANN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CUNNINGHAM	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
MARTIN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
WEAVER	+	—	+	P+	+	+	+	+	+	—
NEVADA										
Baring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
BASS	—	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+
MERROW	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
NEW JERSEY										
AUCHINCLOSS	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	+
CAHILL	—	+	—	—	+	—	0	+	—	+
DWYER	—	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	+
FRELINGHUYSEN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
GLENN	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
OSMERS	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
WALLHAUSER	—	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
WIDNALL	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
Addonizio	—	—	—	—	—	—	P+	—	—	—
Daniels	—	—	—	—	—	—	P+	—	—	—
Gallagher	—	—	—	—	—	—	P+	—	—	—
Joelson	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Rodino	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Thompson	—	—	—	—	—	—	P+	—	—	—
NEW MEXICO										
Montoya	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—
NEW YORK (New York City)										
FINO	—	P+	—	P-	—	—	+	—	—	+
HALPERN	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+
LINDSAY	—	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	+

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Addabbo	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Anfuso	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
Buckley	—	P-	P-	P-	—	P-	P-	—	—	P-
Carey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Celler	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Delaney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farbstein	—	—	—	—	—	—	P+	—	—	—
Gilbert	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Healey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Holtzman	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Kelly	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keogh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rooney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santangelo	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	P-	P-	—
Zelenko	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
NEW YORK (Outside New York City)										
BARRY	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
BECKER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DEROUNIAN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DOOLEY	+	P+	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	0
GOODELL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
KILBURN	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	P+	0	+
KING	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MILLER	+	+	P+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
OSTERTAG	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PILLION	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
PIRNIE	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
RIEHLMAN	+	+	+	+	+	—	P+	+	+	+
ROBISON	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P-
ST. GEORGE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TABER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WEIS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
WHARTON	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+
Dulski	—	+	—	—	+	—	P-	—	—	—
O'Brien	—	—	—	—	—	P-	P-	0	—	—
Pike	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	+
Stratton	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH CAROLINA										
JONAS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Alexander	+	—	+	—	+	+	P+	+	+	+
Bonner	—	—	—	—	—	—	P+	—	—	—
Cooley	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	P-
Fountain	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—
Henderson	+	—	+	—	—	—	P+	+	+	—
Kitchin	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kornegay	+	—	—	—	—	—	P+	+	—	—
Lennon	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+
Scott	+	—	+	P+	—	+	P+	+	P-	+
Taylor	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+
Whitener	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
NORTH DAKOTA										
NYGAARD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	0	—
SHORT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
OHIO										
ASHBROOK	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
AYRES	—	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	—	+
BETTS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+
BOLTON	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BOW	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BROWN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+
CLANCY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DEVINE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HARSHA	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	P+
LATTA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCULLOCH	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+
MINSHALL	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
MOOREHEAD	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
MOSHER	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
SCHENCK	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+
SCHERER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ashley	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0
Cook	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—
Feighan	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Hays	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirwan	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Republicans in CAPITAL LETTERS; Democrats in Small Letters)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Moeller	—	+	—	—	-	+	+	0	—	—
Vanik	—	+	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—
OKLAHOMA										
BELCHER	+	P+	+	+	+	0	—	+	+	+
Albert	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edmondson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarman	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Steed	—	P-	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—
Wickersham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OREGON										
DURNO	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NORBLAD	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+
Green	—	—	—	—	—	P-	+	—	—	—
Ullman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
PENNSYLVANIA (Philadelphia)										
Barrett	—	P-	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
Byrne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granahan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Nix	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
Toll	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA (Pittsburgh)										
CORBETT	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—
FULTON	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorhead	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA (Outside Big Cities)										
CURTIN	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	+	+
DAGUE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
FENTON	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+
GAVIN	+	+	+	—	—	0	+	+	—	+
GOODLING	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+
KEARNS	+	+	+	—	0	—	0	+	+	+
KUNKEL						+	+	+	—	+
MILLIKEN	+	+	—	—	—	+	0	0	0	+
SAYLOR	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	+
SCHNEEBELI	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
SCHWEIKER	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
SCRANTON	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	+
VAN ZANDT	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	+	—	+
WHALLEY	+	+	0	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
Clark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Dent	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Flood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhodes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—
Walter	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	+
RHODE ISLAND										
Fogarty	—	+	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—	—
St. Germain	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Ashmore	+	P-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dorn	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hemphill	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+
McMillan	+	—	+	+	—	+	P-	+	+	+
Riley	+	—	+	+	0	+	—	+	+	+
Rivers	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
SOUTH DAKOTA										
BERRY	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
REIFEL	+	+	+	+	—	P+	—	+	+	—
TENNESSEE										
BAKER	+	+	+	—	—	0	—	+	+	—
REECE (Louise)						+	—	+	+	—
Bass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davis	—	—	+	+	—	P-	—	+	—	—
Everett	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evins	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frazier	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—
Loser	—	—	+	+	—	—	P-	+	—	—
Murray	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—
TEXAS										
ALGER	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Beckworth	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Brooks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Burleson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Casey	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+
Dowdy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

(Republicans in CAPITAL LETTERS; Democrats in Small Letters)

Vote Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fisher	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Ikard	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—
Kilgore	+	P+	P+	+	—	+	+	P+	+	+
Mahon	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	—
Patman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+
Poage	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—
Rogers	+	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	P-
Rutherford	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	—
Teague	—	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	—
Thomas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thompson	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Thornberry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—
Young	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
UTAH										
King	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VERMONT										
STAFFORD	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—
VIRGINIA										
BROYHILL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
POFF	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Abbitt	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Downing	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+
Gary	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+
Hardy	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	P+	—
Harrison	+	+	+	P+	+	+	P+	+	+	P+
Jennings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tuck	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WASHINGTON										
HORAN	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
MAY	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—
PELLY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TOLLEFSON	P+	+	0	—	+	+	—	+	—	—
WESTLAND	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+	P+	0	P-
Hansen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnuson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
WEST VIRGINIA										
MOORE	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
Bailey	—	+	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
Hechler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kee	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	—
Slack	—	—	—	—	—	—	P-	—	—	0
Staggers	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN										
BYRNES	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LAIRD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
O'KONSKI	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	P-	0	—
SCHADEBERG	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
THOMSON	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
VAN PELT	+	+	+	+	+	0	—	+	P+	+
Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Kastenmeier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reuss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zablocki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
WYOMING										
HARRISON	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—

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Gift subscriptions gave the initial impetus to HUMAN EVENTS. Gift subscriptions have played a major part in its growth ever since.

The total circulation of the Inaugural Issue of HUMAN EVENTS, dated February 2, 1944, was 127. Those subscriptions were the outcome of a luncheon given in Chicago by General Robert E. Wood. Invited were seven outstanding Americans: Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Sterling Morton, Colonel Robert R. McCormick, General Thomas S. Hammond, Clay Judson and W. H. Regnery, Sr.

The guest of honor was the Founder and Editor-Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS, Frank C. Hanighen, who was starting his publication with $500 of capital, using his bedroom as his office and workshop.

After Mr. Hanighen's presentation, the guests ordered gift subscriptions for their friends. Their list numbered 120—the names printed below. Those persons, in turn, ordered gift subscriptions for their friends; thus the endless chain was started.

With what result?

The average net paid circulation for the year ending September 30, 1960, was 43,329, but that total—thought to be the peak—was doubled during the past year.

The average for the year just ended was 84,875—and that remarkable growth is still continuing!

Here are the names of the 120 distinguished Americans on the Inaugural List:

Herbert Hoover
Robert A. Taft
Pierre F. Goodrich
Edwin S. Webster, Jr.
Harry L. Bradley
Sewell Avery
Raymond Moley
Charles Edison
Craig R. Shaeffer
E. G. Bailey
Cecil B. de Mille
Duncan Stewart
Burton F. Peek
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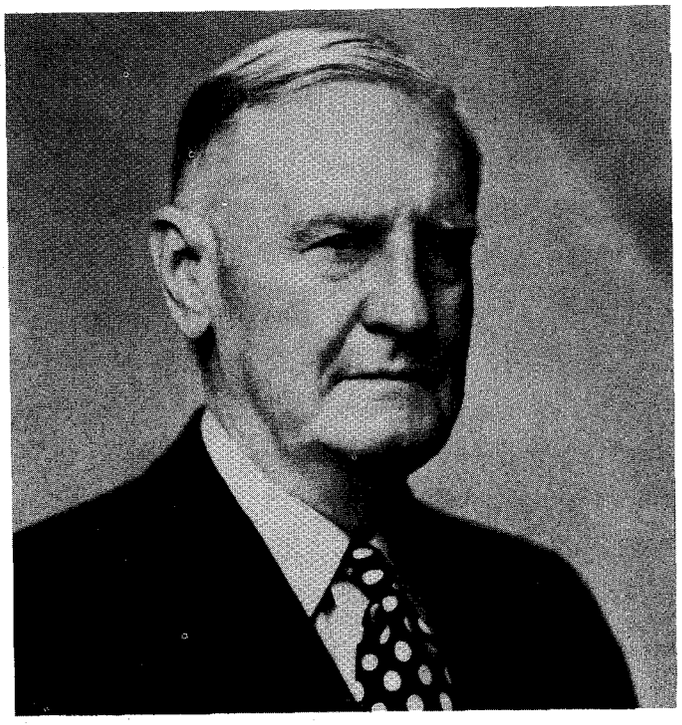

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